

Table 6.5.
Definitions at a Glance: The Second Component of the OCD Trifecta

Second Component	Definition
Unchecked and boundless Imagination	The unrestrained and limitless engagement of the imagination that occurs once the senses and self-knowledge have been dismissed. With reality no longer serving as a guiding force, the imagination becomes untethered, allowing hypothetical scenarios and possibilities to dominate unchecked.
Subcomponents	Definition and Distinctive Focus
Over-relying on hypothetical Possibilities	Justifying obsessional doubts based purely on imagined possibilities, regardless of their relevance to the present moment. It places undue emphasis on hypothetical scenarios, treating them as though they carry the same weight as actual, evidence-based probabilities. It prioritizes the hypothetical over the actual, paving the way for further distortions in logical reasoning. <i>Distinctive focus:</i> Elevates hypothetical possibilities to real probabilities, making them the primary lens through which reality is experienced, even when disconnected from present or factual evidence. This process causes the hypothetical to overshadow actual evidence, leading individuals to prioritize imagined scenarios over direct sense experiences and factual knowledge.
Imaginary Visual Sequences	Creating elaborate visual sequences of events that are entirely based on imagination, with no grounding in reality. These visual sequences are often vivid and detailed, making them seem plausible, even though they are entirely speculative. The reasoning process here involves treating these imagined sequences as if they are actually unfolding in reality, leading to a disconnection from the present moment. <i>Distinctive focus:</i> Involves the construction of detailed, imaginal scenarios that feel real despite having no basis in actual events, fostering an immersive experience that detaches the individual from their immediate reality.
Manipulated Reasoning Pathways	Drawing conclusions based on imagined outcomes, where reasoning is so distorted by imagination that even illogical connections feel convincing. This subcomponent involves starting with a fear or doubt and then constructing imagined evidence to support it. For instance, reasoning that because calm people can be violent, feeling calm must mean one is potentially violent. This process distorts reasoning to the point where even the illogical appears logical. <i>Distinctive focus:</i> Misuses logical reasoning to give imagined fears a false sense of legitimacy, creating a framework where speculative thoughts or scenarios are perceived as rational and justified.